

Fourth and Princess near Market Street, where the racial mix was evenly distributed among whites and blacks. At the edges of this triangle were transition streets where blacks comprised as much as half of the population before the neighborhood became predominantly black. The transitions between predominately black neighborhoods and majority white neighborhoods were one to two blocks in length with higher concentrations of interracial neighborhoods along sections of South Sixth Street between Ann and Castle Streets and down Castle Street to Third. The area in which a predominately white neighborhood encroached on a predominately black neighborhood was the section of Brooklyn where the fighting broke out on November 10th. More white families than black lived along North Fourth Street but most of the cross streets were either predominantly black or transitional neighborhoods with a mixture of white and black residents. This encroachment and mixing may have played a role in the buildup of tensions that erupted on November 10th. Many of the men who claimed that their wives could not safely walk the streets lived in this neighborhood.

Higuchi analyzed two twentieth century directories in the same manner and noted the most change in occupation patterns by 1905 instead of immediately after the violence. By this time, the predominantly white sections of town had spread out and the transition blocks between the black and white sections were pushed further toward the perimeters of town. The small grouping of integrated neighborhoods along North Fourth and Princess near Market had disappeared. The large number blocks containing both black and white residents along Sixth and Castle Streets also disappeared with the concentration trending more toward a white majority. The area along North Fourth Street in Brooklyn was still a transition zone with slightly more

encroachment by whites into cross streets and onto North Fifth Street.

Overall, Higuchi's findings demonstrated the outflow of the city's African American residents away from the city center and the increase in white population as reflected in the census. Furthermore, she demonstrated the changes reflected in the attitudes toward blacks as neighbors. The city became more and more segregated with the advent of Jim Crow. Prior to the violence of 1898, the core of the city, including the business sector, was dominated by white residents but a few African Americans were able to maintain a foothold with land and homes acquired in traditionally white neighborhoods. However, after the violence of 1898 and the development of a more hostile environment for African American businesses and families, members of the African American community physically stepped back from their white neighbors and moved to the perimeter of the city. Just as the economic climate changed for the city's African Americans as many developed businesses for their own race, their neighborhoods also changed, becoming less integrated and more homogeneous. A new perspective of the violence of November 10th emerged through analysis of Higuchi's work because she demonstrated that the whites and blacks of Brooklyn lived in close proximity to each other in 1898 and became mortal enemies as neighbor shot neighbor.

Societal Change

Every facet of African American life was affected by the events of 1898. One of the first celebrations after the violence would have been the Christmas holiday season and the tradition of Jonnkonnun. Jonnkonnun was a custom dating to slavery in which blacks would dress in outlandish outfits, parade through white neighborhoods,